

Alexandria Daily Advertiser.

VOL VIII.

WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 3, 1868.

[No. 2083.]

Sales at Vendue.

One every Tuesday and Friday,
WILL BE SOLD

At the Vendue Store, corner of Prince and Water streets.

A Variety of Dry Goods, Groceries, &c.

Particulars of which will be expressed in the bills of the day—All kinds of goods which are on limitation and the prices of which are established, can at any time be viewed and purchased at the lowest limitation and prices.

P. C. Marsteller, v. m.

PROFILES,

CUT AND FRAMED;

AND

PROF. LIKENESS'S
DONE IN GOLD LEAF ON GLASS;
NEXT door to Mr. L. Roberts's Store on King-Street, nearly opposite the Indian Queen Tavern.
January 15. dtf.

Broker's Office.

THE subscriber again tenders his service to the public, and will at all times be ready to make advances on deposits—or to procure cash for good paper.—The strictest delicacy and secrecy may be relied on.

A. LINDO, Broker.

Dec 25

WANTED

A middle aged woman, capable of managing a house. To one of good character liberal wages will be given. Enquire of the Printer.
Sept. 9. d

HEMP FOR SALE.

I HAVE on hand, ten tons of the first quality CLEAN COUNTRY HEMP, I wish to sell for cash, or on a time.

Bryan Hampson.

December 30

TEN PIPES

Choice Cognac Brandy,
8 hds. West-India Rum,
10 qrs. L. P. Tenerife Wine,
16 casks Rice,
175 Shares Marine Insurance Stock,
For Sale by
Catlett and Fisk.

November 19. d

TO RENT,

and possession given on the 14th of November next,

The three story Brick House
On the corner of King and Columbia-streets, now occupied by Mr. John Roberts.—For terms apply to Col. GEORGE DEXALE, living next door, or to the subscriber.

Nicholas Voss,

City of Washington, Oct. 20. dtf

JAMES SANDERSON

Offers for sale very low,
25 hogheads Muscovado Sugar,
70 bags green Coffee
15 hogheads well flavored Rum
5 pipes Cognac Brandy
12 quarter casks Sherry Wine
12 bales Tennessee Cotton
All as usual

A general assortment of the best Wines, Spirituous Liquors, Teas and Groceries.

BRYAN HAMPSON

HAS FOR SALE.

10 pipes old port
5 do. Madeira
50 quarter casks Lisbon
12 do. particular Tenerife
15 do. Alalaga
15 pipes old cognac brandy
5 do. 4th proof Holland Gin
5 hds. 3d proof Antigua rum
1 do. first quality molasses
6 do. green copperas
2 do. alum
20 do. brown sugar
20 bags pimento
15 do. pepper
10 chests young hyson
10 do. hyson skin
5 do. imperial
100 bags green coffee
150 kegs madder
50 do. ground ginger
50 do. raisins
1200 lbs. bacon, well cured
5 kegs salt petre
A quantity of fine and ground alum salt.
At all times he has the first quality flour for family use on hand—with a number of other articles—all of which he will sell low on his former terms.

Lemmons by the box,
Lisbon Wine in quarter casks,
And about 4000 bushels coarse Salt,
Moula Candles in small boxes, of superior quality,
Window Glass in boxes,
For Sale, by

Robert T. Hooe & Co.

January 30. cotf

FOR SALE.

A likely, smart, MULATTO BOY,
About 13 years of age.
APPLY TO THE

PRINTER.

Jan 22, d.

TO RENT,

The three story Dwelling-House, Bake-House, Flour-Shed and Out-Houses, belonging to Thomas Crandell, deceased situate on Union-street, between King & Prince-streets—Also, a House, Stable and Out-House, together with the Lot adjoining, situate at the West End, For further particulars enquire of

Anthony Rhodes.

January 12.

Notice is hereby given

To the Stockholders of the Bank of Alexandria, THAT a dividend of three and a half per cent. on the capital stock of said bank, for the half year ending this day, is declared, and will be ready to be paid to them, or their representatives, on Thursday next the seventh instant.

By order of the President and Directors,
Gurden Chapin, Cashier.

January 4. [5] Staw4w

A Brick House for Sale.

THE Brick House occupied by Mrs. Mcholls, on the north side of Prince-street, between Fairfax and Water-streets, is offered for sale on a liberal credit. For particulars apply to

John C. Vowell.

ALSO, TO RENT,

The House lately occupied by Mrs. Fitzgerald, situate on Water-street, having every convenience to accommodate a genteel family. Immediate possession may be had.—Apply as above.

January 12. 6m

TO RENT.

THE subscriber offers to rent for one or more years, adjoining the place whereon he now lives, a Blacksmith's shop, with a complete set of Tools, a Dwelling-House in comfortable condition, calculated for a family, together with between three and four acres of very rich land.—From several years experience, I can with truth declare, that there can be no better stand for a blacksmith than the one now offered to let.

Thomas B. Moreland.

Maryland, Broad-Creek, }
December 9—(15.) } lawf
N. B. If I don't rent the fine stand, I will give good wages to a young man, or a man with a family. T. B. M.

Dissolution of Partnership.

THE partnership heretofore carried on in this place, under the firm of Roberts & Griffith, ceased by its own limitation on the 31st inst. As it is necessary to close the business of the concern with all convenient dispatch, all persons indebted to them are requested to make speedy payment to John Roberts, who is authorized to settle the affairs of the partnership, and by whom the business will in future be conducted.

John Roberts,
Samuel G. Griffith.

January 4. edlw&law4w

This is to give Notice.

HAT the subscriber of Alexandria county in the district of Columbia, has obtained from the Orphans court of said county, letters of administration with the will annexed, on the estate of Alexander Lammond deceased; all persons having claims against the said dec'd are hereby warned to exhibit them with the vouchers thereof to the subscriber on or before the twenty-sixth day of July next, or they may by law be excluded from all benefit of said estate; and those indebted thereto are requested to make immediate payment.—Given under my hand this 25th day of January 1868.

Elisha C. Dick, Adm'r.

Jan. 26. eobt.

Mechanic Relief Society.

A stated quarterly meeting of the Mechanic Relief Society will be held at my house on Wednesday evening at 6 o'clock—Punctual attendance is requested.

By order of the President,

John M'Cleod, Sec'y.

January 30. 4t

N. B. The committee appointed to revise the constitution, are requested to attend at 5 P. M. the same day.

RAILS WANTED.

The Subscriber wishes to purchase about two thousand Chesnut or Oak RAILS, to be delivered at his farm on Cameron.

J. H. HOOE,

Jan. 15. 2aw.

FOR SALE,

A Negro Woman, a complete House Servant.

Apply to

The Printer.

December 22. d

AUGUSTINE NEWTON,

King-Street, nearly opposite to Morris Tavern,
HAS ON HAND,
Old Cognac BRANDY,
Maderia and London Particular Tenerife WINES,
Holland GIN,
Rye WHISKEY and
Barbadoes MOLASSES.

TOGETHER WITH

Brown, lump and loaf Sugars, by the barrel or smaller quantity; Young Hyson, Hyson and Imperial Teas; Coffee; Chocolate; Soap and Candles.

With a general assortment of

German, English and East-India GOODS.
All of which will be sold wholesale and retail, at very moderate prices, for prompt pay; A constant supply of FLOUR for family use, and an elegant REGISTER STOVE for sale.

January 11. d.

Just Received,

Per the Schooner Jane, Captain Crocker, from Boston, and for sale by the subscriber,
8 puncheons Jamaica Spirits
6 barrels first quality Cheese
10 do. mens stout shoes
100 sides Seal Leather of extra nice quality
30 boxes dry Cod-Fish.
Said Schooner Jane returns to Boston. For freight or passage apply to

John G. Ladd.

December 31. d

JOSEPH MANDEVILLE,

CORNER OF KING AND FAIRFAX-STREETS,
HAS RECEIVED,

6000 lb. Golthen Cheese 1st quality

1 1/2 ton assorted Patent Shot,

30 half chests & boxes

Imperial,

Young Hyson, & } TEAS,

Hyson-skin,

5 pipes choice Cognac Brandy,

40 bls. Rye Whiskey,

15 cases old Medoc Claret superior quality,

70 lb. Nutmegs,

50 dozen London Mustard,

5 casks London refined Salt-petre,

15 casks chewing Tobacco small twist,

30 boxes Soap,

25 do. mould and dipp'd Candles,

45 kegs yellow ground Ginger,

30 boxes Havana Segars,

5 cwt. Zante Currants,

Raisins in boxes and casks,

Pearl and bulled Barley,

A small quantity basket salt.

Which with a very general assortment of Wines, Liquors and Groceries, he will sell low for cash, produce, or the usual credit.

Nov 15.

TO RENT,

TWO STORES, in Royal-street, with Dwellings (near Mr. Gadsby's) now fitting up. If application is immediately made they can be fitted to answer the tenants. One of them has a bakehouse which will be removed if not applied for soon.
Also, a two acre Lot and Garden, on Henry and Wolfe-streets, (near Mr. Ezra Kinsey's) with a small House and Kitchen.
Also, a Brick House on Columbus-street, and two other Brick Houses on Potomac Strand.

Thomas Preston.

January 28. post

Was taken up adrift,

On the 27th Jan. in the River POTOMAC,
A FALLS' BOAT

THE Owner may have her again on paying charges and proving property, by

Applying to

Abel Willis.

Feb. 1. 3t.

Carriage and Horses for Hire.

THE subscriber has an elegant Carriage and four Horses, with which he will accommodate his friends at any time, also a few good Saddle Horses.

For sale, 7 to 800 Oak Rails.

John Hodgkins.

February 1. 3t

Fishing-Shore to Rent.

I will rent my Fishing Shore, at the mouth of Dogue-Creek, for the next season, or longer if desired.

Bushrod Washington.

Mount-Vernon, Jan. 15. 2aw6w

Mr. GENERIS

Has the pleasure to inform his Friends and the Public,

THAT he has commenced his Practising Balls, and will continue them as heretofore.

Mr. GENERIS begs the parents who have children to be instructed, will please to send them as soon as possible, so as to give them an opportunity of improving sufficiently, as he intends to have an Exhibition at the conclusion of his school for their amusement which will serve to create ambition.

November 12. co

GREAT BARGAIN.

INTENDING to remove to the state of Tennessee as soon as possible, I wish to dispose of the following valuable and increasing property upon low terms, which property I inherited from my ancestors, who have had a legal title to the same for upwards of one hundred years.

One tract well known by the name of ABINGDON, being on the Potomac river between Alexandria and George Town, and nearly opposite the city of Washington, beautifully situated, containing about Four Hundred acres, now leased to the Mr. Wises for three hundred and sixty dollars per annum, with other stipulations contained in the said lease.

One other tract contiguous to the first, leased to William Fraser for forty dollars per annum, containing about sixty acres.

One other tract containing ten acres of bottom land, adjoining the Four Mile Mill tract.

One other tract contiguous to the Abingdon estate, and within two and a half miles of George-Town, containing 725 acres. The greatest part of this land is heavily covered with red and white Oak.

A L S O,

Three thousand acres on the Scioto River, in the state of Ohio.

This tract descended to me from my uncle George D. Alexander, being one moiety of the land he was entitled to for his military services during the revolutionary war. All the title papers with the wills under which I am entitled to the above property, are in the hands of BALDWIN DANE, Esq. to whom application will please to be made for terms &c. he being legally authorised to contract and dispose of all the above valuable property, for which good and satisfactory titles will be given.

Walter S. Alexander.

August 13. co

Twenty dollars reward.

RAN AWAY yesterday morning, a negro man named Charles Johnson, about 5 feet 8 or 9 inches high, very black, has a small scar on one of his cheeks; his legs are small for a person of his size; had on and took with him a grey coating roundabout lined with flannel, and trousers of the same, a black coat & an old grey great-coat, with a variety of other clothing not recollected. Five Dollars will be given if taken in the county, or the above reward if out, and reasonable charges if bro't home.

Lawrence Hooff, Sen.

Masters of vessels and others are cautioned against harboring or carrying him off.

December 26. co
Printing in all its various branches handomely executed at this office.

CASE OF JOHN SMITH.

SENATE.
JANUARY, 20, 1808.
[CONCLUDED.]

[Mr. Pope's Speech concluded from yesterday.]

In an equally, said Mr. Pope, surprised at the doubts expressed of our power to summon witnesses. If we have a right to enquire into the conduct of a senator, we have necessarily a right to every incidental power essential to the making the enquiry. Where a power is given by the constitution to do a particular thing, I have always deemed it a sound construction that by necessary implication every incidental power is given which is necessary to carry the main power into full effect. But it is said, we have no fund out of which to compensate witnesses, and that the concurrence of the other house must be obtained before they can be indemnified. But are we, in the discharge of an important duty, involving the dearest interests of an individual, to act on the idea that the other house will not concur in providing for the expenses necessarily attendant upon it. The case of the impeachment of Chase has been instanced; and what is that case? In that case process was issued for witnesses to ascertain certain facts; and I ask whether previously to the issue of process, any law was passed making provision for defraying the expenses either attendant on their service, or for compensating the witnesses? This case therefore furnishes a strong argument against the conclusions of the gentleman from Massachusetts.

It may not be improper for me here to express my ideas of the powers of the senate on the expulsion of its members. By the constitution the senate are empowered, with the concurrence of two thirds, to expel a member.

It follows that the senate have on this point unlimited power, and, as incidental to its exercise, the power of receiving any kind of evidence that shall be satisfactory to them. In some cases they may expel a member for disorderly behavior passing under their own view; they may, in other cases, expel on common fame; and in others, on account of his being found guilty of some particular infamous crime; and some gentlemen seem to be of opinion, that a member may be expelled in consequence of having lost the confidence of his constituents. This resolution, however, is not bottomed on any of these circumstances, but on alleged particular criminal conduct. Is it not then proper to investigate whether Mr. S. has been guilty of this conduct or not? For recollect when this body pronounces on the alleged charges, they pronounce to the nation that Mr. Smith stands condemned of being guilty of treasonable conduct.

It may, perhaps, be contended that after the indictments found against Mr. Smith at Richmond, and after the rumor of his participation in the treasonable schemes against the peace of the union, the senate ought on common fame to expel him. I am, however, of opinion, that this is not the proper course, but that it is right to give him an opportunity of defending himself. One of the witnesses deemed material in this case is Mr. Glover. So far as we know any thing of him he possesses a fair character. But his deposition has been taken ex-parte. In Mr. Smith's answer it appears that Mr. M'Farlane was present at the conversation alluded to in that deposition. As then the testimony of Glover is admitted to be important, is it not proper to obtain the best evidence the nature of the case admits of. I confess that for one I feel some difficulty in pronouncing a man guilty on ex-parte evidence. Let us put the case home to ourselves. Suppose an individual should send a deposition from Kentucky charging me with an infamous crime. Would I not have reason to think the senate guilty of injustice should they not give me an opportunity of cross-examining the witness on whose evidence the charge was founded. But it is said the witnesses summoned may not attend. Well—if so, we shall have done every thing in our power to obtain the best evidence, and we shall then be compelled to give the evidence we have the weight which its ex-parte character deserves.

Again, it is said, if we summon Glover, Mr. Smith may call upon us to summon a hundred witnesses in his defence. This, however, will altogether rest in the discretion of the senate. While I contend for the propriety of summoning these two witnesses, let it not be understood that I am in favor of summoning witnesses to every collateral point. For while I deem it important to summon witnesses to establish the most important features of this case, I think depositions will answer as to the general character of the witnesses.

One other idea operates on my mind in favor of adopting this resolution. We have passed a resolution authorizing Mr. Smith to take such depositions as he pleases to assail the character of Mr. Glover. If Mr. G. is anxious to defend his character, he will no doubt feel disposed to travel here at his own expense. But is it not just that his expenses should be defrayed; and will it not be a piece

of oppression to him not to grant this process?

Before I sit down I will suggest one other idea with regard to the power of the senate in this case. Suppose a question of expulsion to arise dependant on record evidence, and a summons should go to the clerk at Richmond to send certain records. How are we to pay the clerk the expense of getting attested copies of these records? Out of what fund is it to be drawn? Is it not clear that we must depend on the concurrence of the other house in defraying it? So in the present case we ought to take it for granted that the other house will do what is reasonable and just.

Mr. Reed observed that Peter Taylor was a material witness in the present case, and he could see no reason for drawing a distinction between him and Glover and M'Farlane. All their characters were implicated. If one, therefore, was summoned, he thought they should all be summoned, and he should vote against the resolution unless Peter Taylor was likewise introduced into it.

Mr. Pope said, if the gentleman from Maryland wished the name of Peter Taylor introduced, he hoped he would make a motion to that effect. He had no objection to summon him likewise.

Mr. Giles remarked that the suggestion of the gentleman from Maryland furnished a strong argument against the original resolution. If the senate adopted the principle contained in that resolution, there would be no end of the exercise of the power of summoning witnesses. Suppose, said Mr. Giles, after we have adopted this resolution, Mr. Smith comes forward and says he has many material witnesses, and that he considers it extremely hard that they should come on at his expense. If the senate regarded the obligation of consistency, would they not be obliged to summon these witnesses on the part of Mr. Smith? With the gentleman from Kentucky, I foresee, said Mr. G. many inconveniences attending the present mode of procedure. But the question is, whether we are in a capacity to remedy them. I believe we have already provided for the protection of witnesses, in the resolution adopted, as far as we can. I am satisfied that all we can do in this case is to take voluntary testimony. The committee thought, that under the peculiar circumstances of the case, if a witness were to be discredited, it would be proper to give him previous notice.

Mr. Giles said he was not ready at present to decide on the power of the senate to summon a witness. But he would remark that in a similar case, it had been thought necessary by the other house to have an express law passed. He alluded to the provision for summoning witnesses in the case of a contested election.

For these and various other considerations Mr. G. thought the course designated by the committee the best that could be pursued in this case.

Mr. Pope said that the inconveniences attending the course suggested by him, could not be so great as gentlemen imagined. In ordinary criminal cases the expenses of the accused were not paid by the public. So in this case, if Mr. Smith brought forward his witnesses, the senate would not be bound to defray their expenses.

The claim of Mr. Smith as well as that of every person accused before this body, to have his expenses reimbursed, must depend on our justice and sound discretion. If we have power to enquire into any fact not coming within our own view, we certainly ought to pursue that course of investigation that is best calculated to produce a correct result. Mr. P. added that he had as one of the committee consented to oppose a resolution for the expulsion of Mr. Smith, but was desirous of having the witnesses named in the resolution examined at the bar of this house before a final decision. He therefore hoped the resolution would be adopted, although from the general opposition which had been discovered to this mode of procedure, he had but little reason to expect it.

Mr. Franklin said a few words against the resolution which we heard too indistinctly to report.

Mr. Anderson said that much pains had been taken to assimilate the powers of the senate in the present case to those exercised in the case of an impeachment. In cases of impeachment, it would, however, be recollected that it had invariably been found necessary to pass special rules, and among them one prescribing the form of a summons or subpoena. Nor did he believe that in the present instance they could adopt the resolution offered by the gentleman from Kentucky, without afterwards determining the form of the summons.

Under the proceedings of courts of justice particular writs were provided for particular cases. But this was not the case in the senate. No rule was prescribed for the secretary. If he then was not competent to fixing the form, was the president? No. As his power was altogether derivative, the senate alone was competent.

But Mr. A. said he denied that the senate in this case had any such power; for he could not consider them in such a case as acting in a judicial capacity. The constitution says, "Each house shall be the

judge of the elections, returns and qualifications of its own members; and a majority of each shall constitute a quorum to do business; but a smaller number may be authorized to compel the attendance of absent members, in such manner and under such penalties as each house may provide." In this case they are vested with judicial powers so far as relates to enforcing the attendance of members. But what is the next clause?

"Each house may determine the rules of its proceedings, punish its members for disorderly behavior, and, with the concurrence of two thirds, expel a member."

If in this case the constitution meant to confer a judicial power to summon witnesses, it would have said so.

The question was then taken by yeas & nays on the resolution, which was disagreed to, as follows:

YEAS.—Messrs. Bayard, Goodrich, Hillhouse, Pickering, Pease, Smith, of Md. White, 7.

NAYS.—Messrs. Adams, Anderson, Bradley, Condit, Crawford, Franklin, Gaillard, Giles, Gilman, Gregg, Howland, Kitchel, Maclay, Mathewson, Millidge, Mitchell, Parker, Reed, Robinson, Smith of N. Y. Smith of Ten. Sumner, Turner, 23.

Massachusetts Legislature.

ANSWER OF THE HOUSE TO HIS EXCELLENCY'S SPEECH.

ON few occasions have the Legislature convened under circumstances, claiming more just solicitude or more deep interest. Causes beyond our controul, and events beyond our foresight, have changed the aspect of the world and annihilated relations cemented by the force of ages. Accustomed to consider the wars of Europe as competitions of private interest or public pride, calculated to engage the passions of contending parties and inoperative beyond them, neutral powers have calmly watched the issue, and buried in their own bosoms all fear and all affection. After a profuse expenditure of blood and of treasure the exhausted combatants have resumed their former stations, and ratified their peace by treaties founded on ancient rights and ancient boundaries. Hence though war has desolated its plains with unusual frequency, Europe, unalteredly presented to the philosopher and the statesman nearly the same political proportions, which almost two centuries hence were settled as the basis of its sovereignties. But times are changed and we are changed with them. A new policy has stimulated the ambition, and a new system invigorated the spirit of conquest. Power has assumed the decision of right, and regulated its dominion by the success of intrigue, or the terror of violence. Laws hitherto deemed sacred and immutable, in the intercourse of nations, have been silently worn away by interpretation, or obliterated by royal proclamations and imperial decrees. The progress from a case of exception to a general precedent and from a general precedent to an unbending principle, has been uniformly accelerated by the success of arms and the acquiescence of peaceful powers. Interest and not reason has promulgated the rule, and the argument of its existence as well as of justice, has been boldly inferred from the policy of its adoption. A self conceived necessity measured by the extent of force has settled not merely the *comity* but the *rights* of nations; and the coercion of the sword has quickened a reluctant obedience.

Under this extraordinary pressure of events a desire to avoid the calamities of war, and to enjoy the advantages of an honorable neutrality, has induced the U. S. to submit to many infringements of their rights and many irregular exercises of belligerent authority. Knowing that in a struggle if not for existence at least for future safety, nations with most friendly intentions, are at times compelled to harsh conduct we have borne, without murmur ordinary inconveniences. We love peace because we have known the miseries of war. We love peace because we have neither the wish nor the means to gratify the lust of conquest. We love peace because we have felt its benefits. Our commerce our agriculture and our manufactures are nourished by it. We love peace because it is essentially the character of a free, industrious and frugal people, and comports with their permanent and truest interests. But there is a point beyond which forbearance becomes pusillanimity and destruction. If we submit we must resign our national sovereignty; and if we resist security must be purchased by heavy burthens. It is a choice of evils which the wisest cannot avert, and the bravest cannot vanquish.

To this crisis the United States seem rapidly approaching. The fate of other nations should admonish us to use our means of defence with promptitude and zeal. We have learned a lesson which is every day important that we can never safely rely upon the justice of nations, and that a recognition of our rights depends upon our ability to enforce them. Our policy therefore dictates that for the future, whether in peace or in war, we should accumulate military and naval resources; not as the instruments of hostile aggres-

sion, but as the protection of national dignity. Some persons at the present moment are ready to attribute our embarrassments to the policy adopted by the general government; but the true causes are rooted in Europe. Though remote, we are not beyond the reach of convulsive movements; and when kings are shaken or created by a word in the strength of our own arms and the fortune of our own hearts, exists the sole pledge of our safety.

We adopt the conduct of your excellency in respect to our national government; and relying on their fidelity and on their wisdom, we express no opinion as to the principles to be maintained, or the measures to be pursued. We most cordially agree that a generous confidence in our rulers, and an inviolate obedience to their authority, is necessary to ensure to us domestic tranquility and foreign respect. Errors may arise; but amidst all the collisions of opinions, the real patriot should never forget, that no policy can be fatal which maintains against all foreign influence the rights and the honor of his country. A constitutional remedy lies to correct errors; but disunion and distrust which it will always be the interest of foreign nations to cherish among us, are the seeds of destruction, which we sow in our own bosoms, and from them can reap a harvest only of confusion or slavery. We should learn if we have not already bitterly learned that there exists no nation, whose attachment to us extends beyond its own particular interests; that we should banish all undue partiality and animosity, that we should cultivate with all an honest friendship, and preserve a jealous circumspection according to the character and the conduct of their rulers. Among ourselves we should bury all party distinctions as odious, and embrace the principle of every sect whose path is illuminated by patriotism. Already have we deeply suffered by local disputes. Already have Europe calculated upon our internal weakness, and measured its extent by the position of our councils. The haze of insular and offence has been materially lessened, and an apparent security from resentment, is indeed time that our eyes were opened, not only to our dangers but to our true interests.

We have yet a confidence, that without a compromise of national honor peace may be preserved. A steady and sober policy, a just and conciliatory conduct, and a resolute and inflexible independency, will we trust, convince foreign powers, that we shall not take counsel of our fears or of our passions. It cannot be their true interests or ours to promote hostilities. A liberal candor may yet render a resort to the ultimate decision of arms unnecessary. If, however, war should ensue (which we most sincerely deprecate) we may, with sober confidence, appeal to heaven for the justice of our cause. In such an event we are bold to affirm, that Massachusetts will not shrink from its duty; but with firm and honest zeal awaken its revolutionary spirit and support the national administration with all its civil and military resources.

We are happy to learn from your Excellency the flourishing state of the militia of this commonwealth. Their discipline and correct organization, at all times important, is at the present moment, peculiarly interesting. To the other subjects communicated we shall give an immediate attention, as well from personal respect as from their being recommended by the executive department. And we cannot conclude, without expressing to your excellency, our unfeigned wish, that you may long be confirmed in your health and happiness, for the benefit of your friends and of your country.

From the N. Y. Evening Post.

Orders of the British Council.—We had but one mode of meeting the French decrees and this mode would have been pursued, had the country been guided by the wisdom, or animated by the spirit of Washington.

Reason as well as public law declares, that nations which find their duties and their interest in abstaining from taking part in the wars of others, have a perfect right to pursue their usual occupations without interruption or reproach.

In confirmation of this principle, and to insure the United States from a repetition of the lawless plunder, that under various pretexts had been committed upon their commerce by the cruisers of France, Bonaparte, in 1800, concluded a treaty with the U. S. by which it is agreed, that our ships and merchants may freely resort to, and trade in the produce and manufactures of England, equally as in the goods and ports of France—that we may lawfully navigate, not only between the U. S. and the British dominions in time of war, but likewise between those dominions and the ports of France.

In 1806, Bonaparte published the decree of Berlin; the provisions of which are directly repugnant to the treaty of 1800, violating at once the pledged honor of France, and the acknowledged and incontestable rights of America.

Impartiality constitutes the basis of the duties of neutral states—and the exact observance of this principle, whether in the submission to injuries, or the grant of favors materially concerns the belligerent powers, whose interest may be as injuriously affected

as the acquiescence in their right to a partial concession of the just and equitable laws of nations respecting the conduct of the French Republic. England took an early publication of the French declaration to our government, and in a manner which we viewed this as a warning, and in a manner which our confidence, warned of the necessity that would come measures of retaliation as the decree should be states.

To resist the first encroachment of States, is the only way to acquiesce, from which their violation, is the certain further aggression. Did our government resist?—Did they lift up their hands, and in a case of the utmost consideration of which we had not delayed, what ought what in fact has been the result?

For the purpose of doing justice to their views, and to their reserve, we have given such explanations, and they, in their negotiations, were distinct in their nature, and different discussion, and from the suspicion of collusion, afford reason for the opinion, for the sake of her fame, and of others, would crouch in the feet of the tyrant!

After such a mysterious and such concealment, and such a conduct of our affairs, what man, not utterly ignorant of his rights and duties, could be surprised at a moment of our public affairs, short of the fatal blindness of faction could lead any patriotic citizen publicly to avow an administration, whose errors have brought into jeopardy the independence of the

Foreign News Continued FROM LONDON PAPER.

received at the Office of the N.

LONDON, November 14th. Paris papers to the 14th inst. say, furnish some very important news of those states, that Alexandria evacuated by the English, September; and another, that the British had returned to Malta, having been in his mission to the Porte, and to appear in the Montevideo, as declared war against us. It is, we think, premature to form any opinion, from the former are not improbable, which has brought dispatches from Malta, a letter from Malta, dated October 5, which says: "His lordship is just returning, leaving Sir Arthur Paget at the very faint hopes of succeeding in his mission. An embargo is laid on all ships in this harbor, and the Austrians are the only neutral flag in these seas. The only English cruisers, in stopping all descriptions of most without precedent."

If Alexandria was evacuated by the French accounts, on the 2nd inst., perhaps the fact might be known at Malta so soon as the 14th.

Our opinion on the subject of the French accounts, and in all our contemporaries; and it is day, following up that opinion, we have declared, that the conduct of Brazil towards this country, such facilities to the departure of the French, had rendered him a man of war. We find it officially stated, that the 15th inst. that Portugal "loses his throne," because he would not seize the chance which was at Lisbon."

FIFTY HOGSHEADS Choice Jamaica Rum FOR SALE BY C. Catlett.

January 11.

BY THIS DAY'S MAIL.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 29.

The ship Suffolk from London, whose arrival we noticed yesterday, was boarded on the 6th of December, by a British man of war brig, bound from Lisbon for England, from whom she received information that 13,000 French troops had entered the capital of Portugal; and that the Portuguese fleet had been joined by an English squadron, under the command of Sir Sidney Smith, off the Tagus.

One of the passengers in the Suffolk is the bearer of dispatches from Mr. Pinckney to the government of the United States. He received them on the 17th of November. They were forwarded to Washington yesterday morning.

The English Parliament has been prorogued from the 17th of Dec. to the 21st January.

Vice admiral Sir John B. Warren, who has been appointed on the American station, was expected to sail in a few days from Plymouth in the Swiftsure seventy-four gun ship, capt. Conn.

Alexandria Daily Advertiser.

WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 3.

ERRATA, in the Essay signed "SENEX," published in our paper of Monday.

In the second column, 67th line from the top, for "consequence" read *benefit*.

In the 71st line, same column, for "ease" read *care*.

78th line, same, for "inebriety" read *imbriety*.

In the same column, after "where commerce receives a slight" add *attention, a slender portion of regard from the national physician.*

Same column, 8th line from the bottom, for "natural" read *national*.

In the third column 54th line from the bottom for "your" read *his*.

In the last column, 6th line for "that" read *their*.

For the Alexandria Daily Advertiser.

MR. SNOWDEN,

HAVING very attentively perused extracts from the National Intelligencer, I shall make a few observations. I am extremely sorry that I take up my pen in a case which concerns the affairs between this country and Britain. I advocate the embargo. I consider it a wise and prudent measure. I think that our legislators have acted rightly. The extract from the National Intelligencer breathes war with England. It certainly cannot afford a ray of hope to Americans that the opinion of the executive or his council was so premature. They allow France the right of restricting neutral navigation. They deny it to England. I conceive that Britain has done no more than her duty. That she has as great a right to use the lex talionis as France has. I confess myself as ardent a patriot as the executive or any of his ministers. I hate to see my country precipitated into a disgraceful war. Which nation, France or England, has the greatest right to make those decrees? England certainly. Is it not very extraordinary that the American government should be lost to all sense of honor or virtue? That they will attempt to meet the ancient Lion and crouch to the insolent Spaniel? I consider this extract as no less than a forerunner of war, and that it reflects shame and disgrace on our government. That they will prematurely decide a question, because they can lean more towards the influence of France than England. What was said of the blockading decree of France? Nothing. That single act itself ought to have induced us to declare war against France. Having no force to constitute a blockade, she had violated one of the most prominent features of the law of nations. France decrees, that if we trade with England or her dominions we forfeit the vessel and cargo. England does no more. England gives us privileges which we ought not to expect, so far as they operate against herself. She does permit us to carry on some trade, however small it may be. They hate to see England mistress of the ocean. They rejoice to see France mistress of the land, and if possible, of the ocean too. They obey the anathemas and dictates of France. They spurn and reject the decrees of England. They appear to have lost sight of a striking rule in politics. That a nation ought to anticipate the future. To satisfy their spite or revenge, to gratify their partiality, they sacrifice the interests of the nation. They wish to plunge us into a hasty and degraded war.

I write these remarks from principle, not from a want of patriotism. Whenever the awful crisis of arms takes place, I shall be found as ready and willing to take the field as the writer of that extract from the National Intelligencer.

A VIRGINIAN.

COMMUNICATION.

"The Laborer is worthy of his Hire."

We are assured that there is a very great probability that the Hon. Stephen R. Bradley,

President of the Saturday night Democratic Society—the man who unblushingly told the world he was authorized to call a convention to nominate the next President and Vice-President, is in a fair way to succeed in his long and solicitous application for the secretaryship of a certain territory for his son, & the judgeship of a territory for his brother-in-law.

Washington Fed.

Political Turpitude.—The following articles are copied from the Boston Gazette:

"FROM WASHINGTON.

"It may be relied on as a fact, that application has been made on the part of the administration, to a member of one of the principal delegations in the house of representatives of the United States, to know what portion of them would vote for a DECLARATION OF WAR, against Great Britain, if such a measure should be proposed. It is also certain that official enquiry has been made, whether federalists, in some of the states, would accept military commissions; and on the whole it appears too evident that we are to be plunged into a war for reasons which no man can explain."

[We differ from the writer of this letter, in his conclusion of war between the United States and Great Britain. Whatever might have been the disposition of certain minds on that subject, we believe in an honorable and amicable termination of Mr. Rose's mission.]

(Phil. Register.)

"JANUARY 12.

Extract from Mr. RANDOLPH'S speech, on his introducing Mr. Clark's affidavit, relative to general Wilkinson:

"The proofs, Mr. Speaker, which has this day been produced against your general in chief, together with what I hold in my hand, will convince you, sir, and the world, that he is a base TRAITOR; believe me, Mr. Speaker, that this poison, this infectious, corrupted disease, is not confined to your general alone, it has, to the disgrace of the American character, I am sorry to say, extended to the very under your general's command! The very stores which descended the Ohio for the Burr conspiracy, were taken, sir, from the American arsenal."

Prices Current—Since the affair of the Chesapeake the unsettled state of things, has rendered it difficult always and sometimes impossible to give any true or fair quotation of the prices of articles. The embargo has completely paralyzed the limited operations of commerce that existed prior to that measure. We should be very happy if it was in our power to offer at this time a correct state of this market for the information of our distant readers. It will naturally occur that any demand must be for the consumption of the place, or for speculation upon future events, the former of course very limited in its extent, and the latter uncertain. Of corn and flour there is but little in the market, nor will the quantity be increased so long as the embargo lasts, as it is better for the millers and farmers to keep their flour, wheat and corn in their warehouses and barns, then to send them to market at such a time. We believe that crops of corn have been sold at thirty five cents per bushel; but it is believed that that price could not be obtained for any considerable quantity again. No considerable sales of flour have been made since the embargo, nor do we believe that one thousand barrels could be sold for four and a half dollars per barrel. The expectation that the embargo will be raised in a short time, determines the holders of that article to wait the events of a few weeks, rather than reduce the price without the hope of thereby effecting sales. For the articles of lumber and naval stores, no prices whatever can be named; the expenses attending articles of such small value forbidding any speculations in them and none are wanted for home consumption. We shall be greatly happy when it will be in our power to announce a better state of things, but we confess we do not perceive any circumstance from which we can calculate upon an amelioration of our present condition.

(Norfolk Ledger.)

CORR. Nov. 27.

SIR SIDNEY SMITH.

The destination of Sir Sidney Smith for this port has been discredited by his not arriving here long before this time, with the favorable wind he had. The only accurate information hitherto known of this gallant Admiral is what follows, which has just reached us:—The Susannah, from Lisbon, which arrived in this port yesterday, fell in with Sir Sidney Smith's squadron on the 18th instant, consisting of five sail of the line, then within about two days sail of the Tagus. On the 14th, in lat. 47, 80, long. 8, 35, W. she

met the Niobe frigate, which stated that the squadron she had seen the preceding day was that commanded by Sir Sidney Smith, and that he was proceeding to Lisbon.

Mr. Grey, a democratic member from Virginia, returned Mr. Bradley the following answer to his circular notice of a Caucus for the nomination of Candidates for the offices of President and Vice President of the United States.

"SIR,

Your proclamation dated the 19th instant and addressed to me I have just received, and I take the earliest moment to declare my abhorrence of the usurpation of power declared to be vested in you—of your mandatory style and the object contemplated. I deny that you possess any right to call upon the republican members of Congress or other persons at this time and place to attend a caucus for the presidential election. You must permit me to remind you that it was a far different purpose for which my constituents reposed their confidence in me. I cannot consent either in an individual or representative capacity to countenance by my presence the midnight intrigues of any set of men who may arrogate to themselves the right (which belongs only to the people) of selecting proper persons to fill the important offices of President and Vice President, nor do I suppose that the honest people of these United States can much longer suffer in silence so direct and palpable an invasion upon the most important and sacred right belonging exclusively to them."

The Proprietor of the Alexandria Daily Advertiser, will dispose of the Establishment on moderate terms—there are now nearly six hundred Subscribers and the List increasing.—To a Person of Industry and Talents for conducting a Newspaper, this would be a desirable Situation. Circumstances beyond his Control render it necessary to make Sale, it will therefore be sold a great Bargain if application be made soon.

For New-York,

The Brig

CELESTIA,

Captain SMITH.

A few hundred barrels will be taken at a moderate freight if offered immediately. Apply to Captain SMITH, on board, or to

William Bartleman.

February 1.

3t

Runaway Negro TOM.

RAN AWAY, a Negro Man named Tom, a stout fellow, with a very down lock, apt to get drunk, and of a very forbidding countenance—had on dark negro clothing—he is a cook, and formerly belonged to Mr. William Craik. Any person securing him shall receive a liberal reward by applying to

William Birch,

At Arlington.

Jan 3w

February 2.

Alexandria Library Company.

THE members of the Alexandria Library Company will please to take notice, that an election will be held at the Library on Monday 22d instant, between the hours of 3 and 6, p.m. for a President and eleven Directors for the ensuing year.

James Kennedy, sen.

LIBRARIAN.

King-street, 1st February.

cedte

NOTICE.

THE partnership heretofore carried on under the firm of William Hatten & Co. has this day dissolved by mutual consent. All those indebted to the concern (as well the late firm of Cook and Co.) are requested to make payment as soon as possible to James Russell, who is authorised to settle the affairs of the partnership, and by whom the business will in future be conducted.

William Hatten,

James Russell.

January 22.

31w & 13w

The Subscriber

BEGS leave to inform the public, that he continues to carry on as usual, at his house on Royal-street near the market, the business of a White-Smith, Lock-Smith, Cutler, Bellhanger, Elastic Trussmaker, Gun & Pistol Barrel, Browning, Bluing & Polishing in the neatest manner.

All orders thankfully received and carefully attended to. All kinds of house work in the Smith line done in the neatest manner at shortest notice, by

Calieb Hefley.

Nov. 23.

63m

Printing in all its various branches handsomely executed at this office.

Foreign News Continued,

FROM LONDON PAPERS

Received at the Office of the Norfolk Ledger.

LONDON, November 26.

Paris papers to the 14th inst. received yesterday, furnish some very important notices. One of these states, that Alexandria in Egypt was evacuated by the English, on the 22d of September; and another, that Sir Arthur Paget had returned to Malta, having altogether failed in his mission to the Porte. It is also made to appear in the Monitor, that Austria has declared war against us. This latter statement is, we think, premature; but the two former are not improbable. By a vessel which has brought dispatches from Lord Colingwood, a letter from Malta has been received, dated October 5, which states as follows: "His lordship is just returned here, having left Sir Arthur Paget at Tenedos, with very faint hopes of succeeding with the Divan. An embargo is laid on all Ragusan vessels in this harbor, and the Austrian is almost the only neutral flag in these seas. The activity of the English cruisers on this station, in stopping all descriptions of vessels, is almost without precedent."

If Alexandria was evacuated, as stated in the French accounts, on the 22d of September, perhaps the fact might not have been known at Malta so soon as the 5th of October.

Our opinion on the subject of Portugal has been uniformly much at variance with that of all our contemporaries; and it was but yesterday, following up that opinion, that we explicitly declared, that the conduct of the prince of Brazil towards this country, in furnishing such facilities to the departure of British property, had rendered him a marked object of the wrath of Bonaparte. In almost our very words, we find it officially stated, in the Monitor of the 13th instant, that the Prince Regent of Portugal "loses his throne; he loses it because he would not seize the English merchandise which was at Lisbon."

FIFTY HOGSHEADS
Choice Jamaica Spirits,

FOR SALE BY

Callett and Fisk.

January 11.

THE SUBSCRIBERS

Being desirous of bringing the affairs of the late firm of THOMPSON and VEITCH, to a final close, OFFER FOR SALE the following

REAL PROPERTY, viz.

THREE comfortable Dwelling Houses with elegant stores, on the south side of King, between Fairfax and Royal-streets, lots extending back 175 feet; at present occupied by Joseph Janney, James Russell, and James R. Riddle and Co. The situation is considered to be amongst the best for business in Alexandria.

A dwelling house and lot on the north side of King-street, near the corner of King and Pitt-streets, occupied by Samuel Snowden.

A lot, fronting 56 feet on Pitt-street, extending back 119 feet, and bounded on the south by an alley, on which is a shed occupied by M. Dorsey, coach-maker.

A brick dwelling house on Prince-street, between Fairfax and Royal-streets, occupied by William Lovering.

Also, the vacant lots adjoining, on each side of said house. Their situation for business equal to any unimproved property in town.

That large commodious and brick tavern, in George-Town, with all the buildings and improvements attached thereto, situated on the main street leading from the public ferry; occupied by Joseph Semmes.

Three handsome three story brick dwelling houses, with brick stables and carriage houses, being part of the six buildings, situated on Pennsylvania avenue, in the city of Washington.

A handsome, commodious, and well finished brick dwelling house, in Charlestown, Jefferson county, late the property of Van Rutherford, with a large garden and the corner storehouse on same lot, situate near the centre of the main street.

Also, a tan-yard with sundry improvements, a comfortable dwelling house and lot adjoining, very handsomely situated, &c. Late the property of George Hite.

Also, a two story house and lot on the main street, at present occupied by Charles Fowlk.

And a vacant lot on the main street, in a central situation for business.

For particular information respecting the above property in Charlestown, application may be made to William Tate, Esq. of that place, or to Henry St. George Tucker, Esq. of Winchester.

A tract of land in Loudoun county, containing 400 acres, situate near the Gum Spring late the property of J. Spencer. On this tract there are two settlements and about 60 acres in cultivation, the rest of the land well timbered; the new turnpike road will pass through a part of this tract. Captain Charles Lewis living near the Gum-Spring, will show this to any person desirous of viewing it.

One other tract of 196 acres, in Frederick county, about four miles from Winchester and near the lands belonging to Judge Holmes. For particulars apply to Henry St. George Tucker, Esq.

One other tract of 400 acres, in Hampshire county, on a branch of Fairley's Run, near the town of Frankfort, formerly owned by Daniel Jones.

One other tract of 500 acres, in Randolph county, being part of an old military survey, on the south side of Glad Creek, considered to be of excellent quality. This tract is situated in a thickly settled part of that country, and contiguous to the main road leading from Randolph to the horse-shoe-bottom, on Cheat-river.

One other tract, named Fertility, of 263 acres, in Westmoreland county, state of Pennsylvania: situated on the Monongahela river, and binding thereon for 3-4 of a mile, about one quarter of a mile below Casner's ferry, and 4 miles above Parkinson's ferry. A large proportion is rich bottom land, with a valuable orchard of sugar trees and about 60 acres in cultivation. The main road from Union-Town to Pittsburg passes close by this land.

Any part of the above described property we are disposed to sell at reasonable rates, on the following terms, viz. One fifth in hand, and the residue in three or four equal annual payments, the purchaser giving bonds with security on the premises.

JONAH THOMPSON,
RICHARD VEITCH.

A French and English Gazette.

To Amateurs of the French Language.

WE are authorised to announce to the Public, and more especially to American Ladies and Gentlemen, (for whom this new establishment is adapted) that *L'Oracle*, a French and English Gazette, printed three times a week, in Charleston, South Carolina, will be published daily on the first of January, 1808, in the city of New-York.

A book of subscription is opened at this Office and at Mr. Gadaby's Coffee-House.

Subscribers pay Nine Dollars per annum, and only Eight Dollars, if paid in advance.

The establishment will prove very beneficial both to Amateurs and Pupils of the French or English languages.

The Editor and Proprietor is Mr. Negrin, who is on his way from here to New-York, leaving his correspondence.

Valuable Property for Sale.

TO BE SOLD, in four distinct lots or together, four acres of LAND, containing from one and a quarter acre to two acres each, most eligibly situated without the territory of Columbia, extending in a right line from Gibbon-street to Great-Hunting-Creek, intersecting Jefferson, Franklin, and Green-street, and bounding east and west on Fayette and Payne-streets.

A plan of the ground and further particulars may be obtained by application to

James Patton.

June 22.

Law

Philadelphia Grand Lottery.

HIGHEST PRIZE

TEN THOUSAND DOLLARS.

Authorized by an act of the Legislature of Pennsylvania, for the encouragement of USEFUL ARTS.

CASH PRIZES.

1 Prize of 10,000 Dollars	10,000
2 do. of 5,000	10,000
3 do. of 1,000	5,000
10 do. of 500	5,000
10 do. of 200	2,000
40 do. of 100	4,000
100 do. of 50	5,000
200 do. of 20	4,000
500 do. of 10	5,000

1,000 do. To consist of machines for opening off-cast worsted and open wro't woollen clothing into wool, valued at one hundred dollars each, (patent right included) 100,000

1,000 do. To consist of rights for manufacturing ornamental mouldings for dwelling houses and shipping, valued at fifty dollars each, 50,000

Subject to a deduction of fifteen per cent. Dollars 200,000

The most valuable cash prizes, from 200\$ and upwards to be determined as follows:

First drawn number on the first ten days drawing, each	200
First drawn Number on the succeeding ten days, each	500
First drawn Number on the succeeding five days, each	1,000
First drawn Number on the succeeding two days, each	5,000
First drawn number on the last days drawing	10,000

This Lottery will positively commence drawing on the 23d day of February next, & will be completed in 28 days at intervals, under the superintendence of Gentlemen appointed by the Governor, to whom approved security has been given for the faithful drawing of the Lottery agreeably to the Scheme. The numbering for the wheels has so far progressed, under the direction of Mr. James Oellers, as to justify fixing the day of drawing. The cash prizes will be paid at the bank in 30 days after the conclusion of the drawing, and the Machines and Composition rights delivered to order, on payment of the deduction as above. All prizes must be demanded in one year after the drawing, or they will be considered as forfeited after that time.

TICKETS at one Dollar and fifty

Cents to be had of

JAMES OELLERS,

No. 1 South Third-street.

LEONARD KEEHME,

No. 79, North Third-street.

THOMAS PETERS,

No. 22, North Second-street.

THOMAS BEDWELL,

No. 78, North Third-street.

SILAS WILSON,

No. 34, North Front-street.

JOHN SHAW,

No. 232, North Second-street.

CHARLES BITTERS,

No. 11 North Third-street.

ISAAC CARPENTER,

No. 215, South Second-street.

DANIEL MILLER,

No. 427, North Second-street.

And at the office of the Aurora, and Freeman's Journal.

The Price of Tickets will advance as the drawing progresses.

Note the purchaser or holder of every ticket, will be entitled to a valuable Patent right for manufacturing Sago, Starch, and Hair-Powder from Potatoes, by a process entirely new, besides a chance of the many valuable cash prizes.

Tickets to be had at Mr. ROBERT GRAY'S Book-Store, in Alexandria; who will be furnished with a regular and correct list of every day's drawing.

January 7.

co: 15th Feb.

NOTICE.

THE subscriber having qualified as executor to the estate of Col. Thomas Blackburn, deceased, respectfully requests those who have claims against the estate, to lodge them properly authenticated, in the hands of Robert L. Taylor, of Alexandria, or John H. Peyton, of Dumfries, attorney at law, who will forward them immediately to the subscriber.

Those persons indebted to the deceased, will please make payment to either the above mentioned gentlemen, or

T. Blackburn.

Rippon Lodge, Jan. 8.

cof

SCHOOL.

A SCHOOL will be opened in WATER-STREET ACADEMY, on Monday next, by Arad Thompson, in which will be taught Reading, Writing, English Grammar, Mathematics, the Latin and Greek Languages, Geography, &c.

Terms of Instruction—Reading, Writing, English Grammar and Arithmetic, \$5—Latin, Greek, and the higher branches, \$7 50 per quarter.

December 28.

d3t law

ROBERT GRAY,

Has just received and for Sale,

The following BOOKS,

The American Register, or General Repository of History, Politics, and Science, for 1806—7. Vol. 1st. Price \$3 25.

Memoirs of illustrious and celebrated Women, of all ages and countries. 3 vols. 8vo. \$7 50.

The Father and Daughter, a Tale. By Mrs. Opie, author of Simple Tales. Price \$7 and half cents.

Stultifera Navis; the Modern Ship of Fools, a new satirical work. Price \$1 25

Geographical Compilation. 2 vol. Price \$2 50.

Ladies' and gentlemen's Pocket Almanack, for the year 1808, in Morocco and Sheep Binding. Price \$1 25 and 75 cents.

Cavalry Discipline. Price 62 and half cts.

Doctor Rees's New Cyclopaedia. Vol. 6th, part 1st. Vol. 6th, part 2d. is expected by the next arrival from Philadelphia.

PROSPECTUS

OF LEWIS AND CLARK'S TOUR TO THE PACIFIC OCEAN,

THROUGH

THE INTERIOR OF THE CONTINENT OF NORTH AMERICA,

Performed by order of the Government of the United States,

During the years 1804, 1805, and 1806.

This work will be prepared by Capt. Meriwether Lewis, and will be divided into two parts, the whole comprised in three volumes octavo, the first containing at least seven hundred pages, the second and third from four to five hundred each, printed on good paper, and fair pica type. The several volumes in succession will be put to press at as early periods as the avocations of the author will permit him to prepare them for publication.

This distribution of the work has been made with a view to the accommodation of every description of readers, and is here offered to the patronage of the public in such shape, that all persons wishing to become subscribers, may accommodate themselves with either of the parts, or the entire work, as it shall be most convenient to themselves.

Subscriptions received by ROBERT GRAY, Alexandria.

Detached from this work, there will be published

LEWIS AND CLARK'S

MAP OF NORTH AMERICA.

From longitude 96 west, to the Pacific Ocean and between 36 and 52 north latitude with extensive Marginal Notes. Dimensions five feet eight inches by three feet ten inches.

EMBRACING all their late discoveries, and that part of the continent heretofore the least known. This map will be compiled from the best maps now extant, as well published as in manuscript, from the collective information of the best informed travellers through the various portions of that region, and corrected by a series of several hundred celestial observations, made by Captain Lewis during his late tour.

For the convenience of subscribers, these several works will be delivered at the most respectable commercial towns, and at the seats of government of the respective states and territories within the Union: no advance is required, nor will payment be demanded until such delivery is made.

The price of part the first, in two vols. will be ten dollars, and that of part the second, in one volume, eleven dollars, delivered in boards. Price of the Map, ten dollars.

Any persons who may have subscribed for these works, to lists which contained no stipulated prices for the same, and who may be dissatisfied with the terms now proposed, are at liberty to withdraw their names from such lists, at any time prior to the 1st day of December next.

co: 15th Feb.

Joseph Mandeville,

Corner of KING and FAIRFAX-STREETS, ALEXANDRIA.

HAS FOR SALE,

An assortment of WINES, LIQUORS, GROCERIES, &c. Consisting of

MADEIRA

Port

Sherry

Lisbon

Malaga

Teneriffe &

Corsica

WINES.

Old St. Estephe Medoc laret, in cases one dozen

A few dozen fine old frontinac

Ditto do. best wine bitters

Jamaica and West-India rum

New-England do.

Cogniac, Bourdeaux and Naples brandy

Holland and country gin

Schiedam gin in cases

Irish whiskey, very old

70 barrels Pennsylvania rye whiskey

Cider in barrels

White wine and Cider vinegar

Florence oil in flasks

2 hogsheads Havanna honey

13 do. choice retailing molasses

Gunpowder

Imperial

Hyson

Young Hyson

Hyson-Skin and

Souchong

TEAS

of good quality

Muscovado sugars, different qualities

Bengal white do.

Loaf and lump sugars, Philadelphia, Baltimore and Alexandria.

Leiper's, Garrett's, an Hamilton's in bottles and bladders.

Macuba and rapee do.

Clover-seed, (Pat. warranted)

Mace; nutmegs; cloves; cassia; pine to; pepper; ginger, race and ground; Cayenne pepper; refined salt-petre.

Coffee; chocolate; rice; pearl barley

London and Philadelphia mustard; salt; starch; fig blue; flouant indigo; Cassia and Tennessee cotton; flax; wool; madder; copperas; alum; brimstone; chalk

pipes in boxes; wrapping paper and twine

traces; bed cords; leading lines; demijohn gin cases; patent shot; brandywine gunpowder; Harvey's gunpowder, [the only real British battle powder] from F to treble seal

chewing tobacco; best Havanna segars.

Muscetol and bloom raisins in boxes.

Sun raisins in casks.

Zante currants; prunes; soft shelledmonds.

A few boxes excellent pickles, each dozen bottles assorted; capers, olives and chovies, for sale by the box.

A quantity of clean good allum salt suitable for the fishery, &c. &c.

JAMES BACON,

At his GROCERY STORE, on King-street, in addition to his former stock, added

A fresh Supply of Genuine Articles of the Grocery Line;

Which makes his assortment complete. He now offers for sale, on his usual low terms

Muscovado Sugars, of various qualities.

Loaf and Lump ditto,

Gunpowder,

Imperial,

Hyson,

Young Hyson,

Hyson-Skin, and

Souchong

Best green Coffee,

Chocolate, of a superior quality

Maizeira,

Bucellos,

Sherry,

Lisbon,

Teneriffe,

Malaga, and

Genuine old Port

Cognac and Bourdeaux Brandy;

Old Jamaica Spirit, for family use,

Antigua, St. Croix, St. Vincents, and Ne

England Rum,

Holland Gin,

Irish and country Whisky,

Molasses, Wine, and Cider Vinegar

Stoughton's Bitters,

Mace, nutmegs, cloves, cassia, and

Cayenne and black pepper, race and ground;

Ginger, basket salt for table use, pearl barley,

rice, starch, fig blue, soap, moad, dip,

spermaceti candles, refined salt-petre, flouant

indigo, alum, copperas, madder, brimstone,

spinning cotton, patent shot all sizes, best

English and country made gunpowder, segars,

and smoking tobacco, very best chewing

bacco.

Hamilton and Leiper's snuff, Hunt's

in boxes.

London mustard, warranted of a

quality, Dixon's best ditto, wrapping paper,

demijohns, &c. &c. will generally every

article in his line—the whole of which have

selected with care, and will be disposed of

at the very lowest terms

PRINTED DAILY BY

SAMUEL SNOWDEN,

(For the Proprietor)

VOL VIII.

Sales at Ver

every Tuesday

WILL BE

at the Vendue Store, re

Water street

A Variety of Dry Goods

Particulars of which will

be the bills of the day—A

which are on limitation

which are established, can

be purchased at the

and prices.